

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10 Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$2; In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$4; 2 copies 1 year \$8; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance) at the change subscribed for, the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is dead, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	One square, 10 lines
agate, one month.....\$1.00	agate, one month.....\$1.00
Do, each additional in.....25	Do, two months.....1.50
Do, one week.....25	Do, three months.....2.00
Do, two weeks.....50	Do, six months.....3.00
Do, three weeks.....75	Do, twelve months.....4.00
Do, four weeks.....1.00	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, five weeks.....1.25	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, six weeks.....1.50	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, seven weeks.....1.75	Do, one year.....5.00
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Do, ten weeks.....2.50	Do, one year.....5.00
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Do, twelve weeks.....3.00	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, thirteen weeks.....3.25	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, fourteen weeks.....3.50	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, fifteen weeks.....3.75	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, sixteen weeks.....4.00	Do, one year.....5.00
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Do, nineteen weeks.....4.75	Do, one year.....5.00
Do, twenty weeks.....5.00	Do, one year.....5.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices. Advertisements inserted at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name. Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance. Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatricals, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 1/2 cents for each continuation, each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) insertion.....\$1.00

Each continuation.....75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notices must be given to take out and stop advertisements of notices of death before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

The efforts of the Vigilance Committee in California to obtain an amnesty for the Legislature for their past offences have proved altogether fruitless. An overwhelming majority of both branches of the California Legislature unite in virtually condemning the Committee. This is right and proper. It is due not only to the dignity of law but to the best interests of society. It was the perfection of absurdity to think of asking the sanction of law for such an outrageous anomaly as the Vigilance Committee.

The New York Herald, referring to the Dal-Clarendon case as amended by the Senate, says:

As far as possible, the entangling policy of the Clay-Bulwer stock-jobbing contention is to be superseded by the mutual policy between the contracting parties of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the Central American States.

The Herald is probably mistaken. All reliable accounts agree that the amendments of the Senate do not touch the great leading features of the treaty.

The Shelby News reports the following fire in that county: On the night of the 16th instant, the dwelling house, kitchen, and smoke-house of Mr. Jonathan A. Yount, on the turnpike, two miles east from Clay village, in this county, all his provisions, forty bushels of wheat, &c., were destroyed by fire. A portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, and is very heavy to Mr. Yount. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The first eclipse of the sun the present year will occur this afternoon. In all that part of the United States west of the meridian of Washington, the eclipse will be partial and visible, but east of Washington invisible. The time of the beginning of the eclipse, from Washington west to the Mississippi river, will vary from two to three minutes to forty-five minutes before sunset. The sun will set partially eclipsed west of Washington.

MAD FISHERY.—On Monday last, Mr. Schadd, of the Woodland Garden, baited a matrimonial hook and caught a gold-fish of the first water. As yet he has not "reeled," home—but he has made a haul that many a piscatorial gentleman will regret, and be envious of. Although Schadd is an odd fish, we are confident that he will beget many a minnow as he disports through the stream of time, on his way to the great ocean of eternity. May they have many fishes—"very like a whale!"

NAPLES.—The blood-thirsty tyrant of this beautiful Kingdom seems to grow more cruel and relentless with each passing hour. The world is ringing with the story of his daily brutality. It would seem as if human nature could no longer tolerate such an infernal despot. It ought not to be expected to. The gods long since made King Bomba mad, it is high time they had destroyed him.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Americans of the Third ward have nominated Curran Pope and V. Overall as candidates for Common Councilmen, and A. S. Woodruff as candidate for School Trustee. In the Fourth ward the Americans have nominated Alex. Duvall for Alderman; A. B. Semple and Thos. Shanks for Common Councilmen; and Dr. R. Somerby for School Trustee.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—We have been furnished with the following private dispatches, from New Orleans, of yesterday's date:

Prime Sugar 10 1/2 @ 11; market excited. Molasses dull. Clear sides 13 1/2 c, and scarce; ribbed sides 12 c, and dull; shoulders abundant and dull at 10 c; prime tierce lard 14 1/4 c; mess pork \$23.

Jo. R. Thomas, Esq., one of the firm of Graves & Thomas, Lebanon, Ky., passed through this city last week, on his way to Rockport, Ark., for the purpose of locating. Mr. Thomas is a lawyer of standing, and we recommend him to the citizens and community generally.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.

Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

The river was rising yesterday at the rate of about half an inch per hour, and last evening there were 5 feet water on the Falls and 7 feet 7 inches in the canal. The weather last night became a little colder than it has been.

The Kentucky river had risen considerably and was still rising yesterday.

For New Orleans.—The elegant steamer David White will leave for New Orleans this evening. The White has elegant accommodations and sumptuous fare, and Capt. McGill is a careful and attentive commander.

For St. Louis.—The fine and popular steamer Southerner, Capt. Triplett, is the packet for St. Louis to-day. She is one of the most splendid packets in the trade.

The low-pressure steamer, Jacob Strader, in charge of Capt. Barker, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The H. Bridges leaves for Green River, the Dove for the Kentucky river, the Rock City for Nashville, and the Arkansas Traveler for Memphis, to-day.

The steamer D. A. Given was sold yesterday to Capt. Champagne and Messrs. Long & Lemont for \$4,500.

Her new owners intend to run her as a regular packet between this and Nashville, in command of Capt. Champagne. She has just been thoroughly repaired and stands A. No. 1. She will leave for Nashville on Thursday, and we bespeak for her the patronage of our merchants.

Capt. Chas. W. Reynolds telegraphed from Vicksburg, under date of Monday, that the Virginia will arrive on Friday night. She will leave on Sunday next.

The Woodford is expected up this morning and will leave to-morrow morning.

We are indebted to the splendid steamer, J. H. Oglesby, for a copy of the manifest. She will return to New Orleans with dispatch.

THE CONCERT AT MOZART HALL.—We have seldom had the pleasure of enjoying so rare a musical treat as that at Mozart Hall last night. Miss Pyne was more than equal to herself, and was enthusiastically encoored in almost all her pieces. Her rendering of Casta Diva was superb. She sings with exquisite sweetness and most admirable correctness. The sounds, now murmuring, now leaping, now bursting with uncontrolled freedom from her lips, form a halo of sweet sounds around her that charm every ear and fascinate the senses of her audience. The Skylark was beautifully sung, and Harrison's "Whisper what thou feelest" was received with tremendous applause.

To-night is the last appearance in Louisville of this excellent troupe. It is also their farewell to America. Of course they will be greeted with such an audience as the lovers of good music in this city alone can furnish. It is with more than ordinary regret that we chronicle the departure of Miss Pyne. She has won golden laurels throughout the length and breadth of our country. The hearty good will and fondest wishes of myriads will follow her. The programme for to-night contains a number of gems, and among them we notice "Lo, here gentle lark" and "Charley is my darling," by Miss Pyne, and a charming duet from Mairtain, and a beautiful glee composed expressly for this troupe.

SAD END.—John Miller, aged twenty-eight years, died at Indianapolis on last Friday night. The Indianapolis Journal gives a brief history of his sad career. He was born in Dayton, Ohio—was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance—became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there, in some menial capacity, lived for a time, and died in a strange garret, friendless and alone.

The New York Express has a letter from its Key West correspondent, dated March 15th, which mentions the rumor of a skirmish between our troops and a band of Seminoles in the Big Cypress Swamp, but no definite accounts. The letter says that there were six of our soldiers killed and two taken captive by the Indians. The troops caught a squaw and her papoose.

THE NICARAGUA NEWS.—We publish this morning very copious details of the late intelligence from Nicaragua brought by the steamer Tennessee. It is somewhat conflicting and contradictory in its character, but more favorable to the ultimate success of Walker and his enterprise than we had anticipated.

St. Louis appears to be quite as inefficiently supplied with the means of extinguishing fires as is Louisville. There is a steam fire engine, but, like ours, it is almost entirely useless. There is not a hand engine in the city but that can throw farther and more steadily.

George Keller, who was shot on Sunday night, died yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. He made a dying declaration, accusing James McMullen of causing his death. The parties implicated in this affair will be examined before Judge Johnston this morning.

The bridge over the Muddy Fork of Silver Creek, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, has been thoroughly and strongly repaired, and the cars are now passing over it. There will therefore be no further detention of freight or passengers at that point.

Intelligence from Texas to the 14th inst. speaks of the promising condition of the wheat crop. There was a very general white frost on the night of the 12th.

Ole Bull's son is now dangerously ill in New York, and he himself is still suffering with the lingering prostration of a long and weary illness.

MORE COAL.—The Windsor arrived yesterday with six barges, containing about 60,000 bushels Pomeroy coal.

An Irishman was arrested yesterday for stealing a lot of carpenter's tools.

These stanzas from our young friend Minnie are as beautiful as the star they are addressed to:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

ALCYONE.

Beautiful, beautiful star,

Floating in soft, sweet light,

Throned in ethereal air,

Glory and pride of the night!

Wild is the witchery born of thy beams,

Flashes of splendor, mysterious gleams,

Sweetly and silently charming my dreams,

Al-cy-o-ne, beautiful star!

Angels have made thee their home—

Down from their dwellings so fair

Guides of lonely come

Voices and hush on the air.

Telling what raptures pass by with the hours,

Radiant with sunshine and blushing with flowers,

Visions of love in thy glorious bowers,

Al-cy-o-ne, beautiful star!

Beautiful star, is there room,

Room on thy love-lit etherial shore

Where our chilled flowers may bloom

Bidder by sorrow and more?

Where we may sit through the long summer day

Listening to music of fountains at play

Charming our souls from their sadness away,

Al-cy-o-ne, beautiful star!

Beautiful, beautiful star!

Out as the night-watches roll

Comes there a voice from afar;

Comes there a voice from thy soul

Bidding me fly to a lovelier clime

Where in thy bowers, untroubled by time,

Love ever reigns with a glory sublime,

Al-cy-o-ne, beautiful star!

LA GRANGE, TENN., Feb. 1857.

MINNIE.

WALKER'S ARMY IN NICARAGUA.—The Adjutant

General of Walker's Army has furnished a full official

list of all the men who at various times have

joined his force. This statement, which is highly

interesting and important, gives the following summary:

Whole number reported.....2,288

Whole number there.....2,227

Aggregate deaths.....685

Killed in action.....131

Designated.....57

Discharged.....296

Missing.....114

Total remaining in the army, Feb. 24.....733

This does not include Col. Lockridge's force on the

river, about 300 in all. The whole Walker force in

Nicaragua at the present time is thus seen to be not

far from 1,000.

The following is a report of the companies that

went from this city:

Capt. W. P. Jarvis—Date of arrival May 7, 1856;

original number of men 40; aggregate 44; deaths in

men 17; aggregate 18; aggregate killed in action 1;

men 1; aggregate 2; aggregate 2; men remaining 13; aggregate 22.

Capt. John B. Green—Date of arrival September

24, 1856; original number of men 57; aggregate 58;

deaths in men 20; aggregate 21; men killed in action

5; aggregate 5; men deserted 13; aggregate 13;

men remaining 18; aggregate 19.

ARMY ORDERS.—The following changes have

been made in the chief commands of the army:

1. Brevet Major General John E. Wool will assume

command of the Department of the East. Headquarters, Troy, N. Y.

2. Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs will

about the 1st of May repair to and assume command

of the Department of Texas.

3. Brevet Brigadier General Newman C. Clarke,

Colonel 6th Infantry, will, in anticipation of a

future movement of his regiment, repair to California

and assume command of the Department of the

Pacific. Headquarters, San Francisco.

4. The headquarters of the Department of the

West will in future be in St. Louis, Mo.

A NEW YORK SCENE.—The Times, of Saturday,

says:

Quite an excitement was created upon the steamer George Law just previous to her departure for Aspinwall yesterday. It having been whispered that a member of a certain South American house in this city, well known in Wall street circles, which recently became insolvent, was intending to take French leave of his creditors, an enterprising creditor resolved that if he could help it he would. Just before the sailing of the steamer, accompanied by a deputy sheriff and a lawyer, he encountered the departing gentleman on the wharf, and attempted to arrest him, when it was found that he (the departing gentleman) was duly accredited as bearer of dispatches to a foreign government—so no arrest could be made.

A Washington letter says:

I understand it is the intention of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, to leave here in the 6 o'clock cars to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for his home in Kentucky.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

ASPINWALL, March 10, 1857.

When I wrote you last, the Walker force under

command of Col. Lockridge, had taken Serapiqui with

but small loss, and were located on the Island of Providence—

called by some San Carlos. The latter island, which must

be a member of a certain South American house in this

city, well known in Wall street circles, which recently

became insolvent, was intending to take French leave

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EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1857.

B. Barker will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The current number of this great Quarterly is worthy of its palmy days. It contains a score of articles, each of which is enough to make a reputation. The first, entitled "Philip II. and His Times: Prescott and Motley," is an able and liberal review of the recent works of these eminent American historians; the second, on "Human Longevity," is one of the most exhaustive essays which this interesting topic has called forth; the third is a bold and earnest discussion of the subject of "Convocation;" the fourth a learned and philosophical critique of "Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture;" the fifth such a tribute to Macaulay as might be expected from a Review in whose pages he has shone so often and so brilliantly; the sixth a clear and thorough examination of the "Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife;" the seventh a brief but spirited and piquant notice of "French Society under the Directory;" the eighth a pleasant and finished sketch of "Scottish Lawyers and English Critics," suggested by Cockburn's Memorials of His Times; the ninth an admirable paper on "Parliamentary Committees and Railway Legislation;" and the tenth a sensible and highly instructive view of "India, Persia, and Afghanistan." The Review as a whole is uncommonly rich in thought.

NEW STATES.—The stars upon our standard promise to increase their number more rapidly than ever. Arrangements are making to form a State out of the southwest corner of Michigan, to be called Superior. Michigan agrees to surrender that part of her territory which lies without the Peninsula, and Wisconsin consents to part with that portion of her territory which lies on the shore of the great Lake, besides which Minnesota must yield a portion of her territory immediately adjoining.

It limits the area of the State to 50,000 square miles, and provides that it may be admitted into the Union when it has attained a population of ninety thousand. This will leave nearly three-quarters of the territory beyond the boundaries of the State, from which three large members of the confederacy will be formed at no distant day. The Territory of Washington will be divided into two States, each of them considerably larger than Virginia. Minnesota has territory enough for four large States, and is rapidly filling up with population. Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico will not be long in a territorial condition, and new States will probably even be formed from portions of Texas and California. What country ever presented such evidences of progress and prosperity? Those who contemplate securing new national flags should wait until all the stars shine out in our glorious blue.

HOW LIEUT. MAURY WAS CRIPPLED.—In October, 1837, Lieut. Maury was on his way from the West to New York to join the Home Squadron, then engaged on the coast survey. At Somerset, Ohio, the stage in which he was a passenger capsized, and Lieut. M. received a severe injury of the knee. He lay at Somerset for two months, suffering much. He finally reached Philadelphia, and was then assigned to shore service in the Observatory at Washington, and has since then acquired his brilliant but somewhat exaggerated reputation.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]
AN EXTRAORDINARY MURDER TRIAL IN TOLEDO, OHIO.—An extraordinary murder trial is now going on in Toledo, in this State. One J. M. Ward has been indicted for the murder of his wife in Sullivan, near Toledo, under circumstances of a peculiarly atrocious and horrible character. We recollect of but one case that bears an analogy to it, which was that of Hugh Corrigan, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was convicted of murdering his wife and then burning her body in a fire. The body was never found, and the evidence of guilt, though strong, was entirely circumstantial.

In the present instance, the evidence against Ward consists in his wife's disappearance—his contradictory statements as to her whereabouts—the fact that in the ash-pile some bones have been found, evidently belonging to a human being, as well as a lock of hair of the color of Mrs. Ward's, and that stains of blood have been found on the prisoner's bed, and that lights were seen in his house at a late hour for a few nights succeeding Mrs. Ward's disappearance, and that the neighbors heard somebody chopping, which sounded like the cutting of meat. In the clock-case was found a vial containing a powerful acid, which, upon being applied to iron, eat it immediately. It is surmised that with this acid he made away with the body. The dresses and clothes of the deceased were also found in the house, which contradicts the idea of her going off voluntarily, that is advanced by the prisoner in his defence.

These are some of the points of testimony on the trial, the result of which will be looked for with much interest. If the prisoner is guilty, his crime is one of the most atrocious and bloody recorded in the criminal calendar. In noticing the case, the Toledo Blade says:

The prisoner is, of course, the object of chief interest. He appears to be a man of forty, rather tall, straight and well looking. He is dressed in a good suit of black, with a black silk vest, and has a black beard and black hair, which last appears to have been considerably thinned out by the course of nature, and the want of "Ross's Hair Tonic." His countenance has not a vicious appearance, and "murder" is not written there any more legibly than on a hundred other faces in the court-room. On the table in front of the Prosecuting Attorney, this morning, were the bones which had been collected from the ash-heap and the stove. They consisted mostly of small pieces, and might, together, fill a quart measure. The iron of the trunk, the finger-rings, the parol and braces, and a variety of other articles, are also to be seen there. The prisoner seems a little tremulous at certain stages of the proceedings, but in the main bears himself with as much indifference as the other spectators.

MORE ARCTIC RELICS.—We saw this morning, at the publishing house of Messrs. Childs & Peterson, Arch street, above Sixth, some curious and interesting relics of Dr. Kane's last exploring expedition, which have just been received by Messrs. C. & P. They consist of fur clothing worn by some of the officers and men, and they afford a better idea of the intensity of the cold in those high Northern regions than anything we have yet seen. Among the garments is a winter suit worn by Brooks. The boots are in themselves a sight. They are made of the hide of the Polar bear with the long wiry white fur outward.

They were worn with dog skin stockings, made with the fur inside, and they look as though no cold could penetrate them. These substantial understandings did good service during the long period the Advance was locked up in the ice with her adventurous crew. Brooks's reindeer skin coat, faced with thick black fur, is also among the relics, and its well-worn surface is eloquent of hard service.

Morton's seal and dog skin stockings, which he wore when he discovered the open water, are among the collection, and also his cap or "jumper," made of the soft skin of a pup seal and tastefully embellished with a fox's tail by way of plume.

Some of the garments were intended for summer wear and are made of light seal skin. Those intended for winter service are made from the hide of the Polar bear. The better class of summer gear was made by professed hands at Upernivik. The rougher and more serviceable articles were manufactured on shipboard. The lightest of the summer clothing would be considered sweltering wear at midwinter in this latitude.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

TURKISH WOMEN.—THE HAREM.—The following very interesting letter from Constantinople we find in the Boston Journal. Our lady readers will especially enjoy it:

Born in the harem, the first idea impressed on the infant Ottoman is restraint; for, with arms tightly bound to the sides of its puny body, after the fashion of an Egyptian mummy, it is corded down into a cradle, out of which certain ingenious domestic contrivances obviate the necessity of taking the child, for weeks at a time. Reared in the harem, for eight years her life is one of comparative freedom, if exemption from all physical and mental exertion can so be called. At this advanced age, Madame de Sevigne assumes matronly airs, puts on the imperious veil, and is betrothed by her maneuvering parents to the son of equally strategic progenitors. It compels us now to describe our heroine, for the Turkish idea of female beauty chimeeth not with our own. Fatima (for so shall she be christened) rejoices in jet-black eyes, tremulous pupils which cover under long lashes, and are brown-bellied by thick arches meeting at the root of the nose. Her cheeks must be pale to admit of rouge, and above all she must possess a marked tendency to corpulency. *En passant*, this latter attraction wonderfully increases the marketable value of a Circassian slave, and is so highly prized that the chief favorite of a former Sultan was a delicate creature of about 300 pounds in weight, who went by the sobriquet of the boneless lady.

A few years roll on; Fatima is yet unmarried, and thus far her future lord and master has been invisible. As the event approaches, however, mamma promises, if she behaves herself like a good girl, to allow the child to see her betrothed. A glance through a crack in the door, a peep through the key-hole, is supposed to content the curiosity of the sex, inasmuch as it makes little difference whether she approves or disapproves mamma's choice. Poor Selim, the future husband, boasts not even this privilege; but, if he be a lad of ardent temperament, or disposed to do the thing up in style, he bribes some old crone to pay a visit to the object of his parents' affection, and report on her personal appearance. Our worthy spy, as a matter of course, receives from Fatima's papa a doucener somewhat larger, and it is very unreasonable to suppose that she represents the damsel otherwise than in the figure of a graceful cypress, fragrant pink, or under some equally horticultural similitude.

The course of Oriental love, therefore, runs smooth, and, on some Monday or Friday, for such days of the week are considered lucky, the marriage is consummated. After feasting, which last for several days, according to the wealth of the parties, exchange and exhibition of presents, which consist invariably of embroidered towels for the bath, and a brazier, for live coals in winter, the fair subject of our tale becomes, not Mrs. Selim, but Lady Fatima. Selim possibly may add other dark-eyed maidens to his household, but she is par excellence his wife, and the rest claim to be nothing higher than slaves to her whims and caprices. Our heroine, in the eyes of the law, must now consider herself no longer a mere drudge of her husband's, but a spark of female contumacy lingers in her breast, and she takes Zaidee, Habibe, and other of her neighbors as models, poor Selim can lead a sad life of it; in fact, he is an absurdity, trumped up by some old bachelor, that the Turkish female possesses no soul, and is excluded from Paradise. The Prophet, it is true, in a fit of untimely plesantry, once told an importunate shrew that no woman could enter the celestial gates. But Fatima, if at all versed in theology, or just returned from listening to her favorite imam in that mosque across the way, can also inform us, that when Mahomet perceived the effect of his rude speech, and how necessary it was to the progress of his religion to get on the right side of the sex, he changed his aged follower's sorrow into joy, by adding that she would be rejuvenated before entering the regions of the blessed. Let but a rash Ghiaour broach so ungallant a tenet, and we take the responsibility of asserting, that Lady F. would join her calumniated sisters in abusing the wretch by a copious expectation and salutary application of the slipper.

"But how does our belle pass her in-door hours?" methinks I hear some of my fair readers exclaim. Her private life is a mystery, rendered impenetrable by withered eunuchs, latticed jealousies, high walls, and vigilant warders. Enough, however, is gleaned from an accumulation of accidental developments, to show that these hours of irksome surveillance are shortened in private baths; in decking herself out in the finery and jewels presented by her lord; in exciting the envy of her less favored rivals; in smoking cigarettes, and in all those petty details of the toilette in which an unrefined emul seeks relief. Indeed, it is stated on no less an authority than the imperial physicians, that the end of many a Sultan has been hastened by the confinement in wearing the thinnest gauze dresses in the chilly saloons of the palace—a fact which seems to substantiate the assertions of our own ladies at home, that they dress for the admiration of their own sex, not for pouring irresistible broadsides into the stronger vessels.

Our Odalisque is not a mantel ornament, studiously secluded in the harem; she is allowed to gaze at the world, but never to mix in it. Every Friday she may ride to the Valley of Sweet Waters, or take a row over into Asia to the Heavenly Waters. True, another day Fatima's existence is dragged out, but how? By being vigilantly watched, and being kept cross-legged on a bit of rug. By listening to the execrable wails of strolling minstrels. By expressing the same childish surprise at the same feats of the same jugglers, and laughing heartily at their indelicate jokes. By trying to imagine that she never saw the trite tricks of a veteran bear, which has grown supernatant in affording amusement to the public. By munching a bit of luncheon held in henna-dyed fingers, and throwing the crumbs for the hundredth time to the expectant fish, never supposing herself tired of watching their gambols. We leave our fair readers to judge whether this be a merry life. Yet custom is every thing, and she may enjoy this dismal routine, for how can she slight after pleasures which have never been tasted, and therefore cannot be appreciated?

On other festive occasions, such as the birthday of the Prophet, or the feast of Bairam, tricked out in her Friday go-to-meetings, she harnesses up her carriage to exhibit herself in some public square. That of the mosque of Sultan Bajazet and the Hippodrome are the fashionable places of resort. The vast area becomes a Mediterranean of nondescript vehicles; some are gaudily painted ox-carts, at one time the most fashionable style of locomotion, now a little out of date; others unwieldy stage-coaches, and every other conceivable relic of the dark ages. Seemingly wedged and inextricably entangled, yet all moving at snail's pace, they produce a prodigious creaking, and look, in the aggregate, like the sinuous folds of some huge reptile. No nodding to acquaintances relieves the monotony of this dumb show; no smiles of recognition; no joyous bursts of merriment; no coquettish adjustment of wanton ringlets to catch the attention of passing beaux; but at this solemn pace they jog out another day in this saddest of pantomimes.

To the Mussulman, domestic bliss, the comforts of a home, are incomprehensible ideas. Polygamy is not an institution calculated to foster such heaven-born thoughts. Imagine the bedlam every Eastern household must prove, where conflicting interests, deadly feuds, rankling discords, are cramped within the narrow limits of a few walls. Many a bewitching palace, so daintily speculating over its image dancing in the limpid mirror at its feet, so curious with its quaint over-hanging balconies, so seductively shaded by the dark-foliage of some exotic evergreen, so impudently innocent in its architecture, has been the scene of fearful tragedies. Scarce is the tumble-down house decaying into dust, whose history would not harrow the listener's ear by the tales of rival passions, fiendish intrigues, slow poisons, bow-strings, and all the heart-sickening sack in which the suspected slave became the ghastly plaything of the tide. Spite of newspaper prattle about the improvements in the East, it is enough to know that in this nineteenth century, in the new palace of the Sultan, designed by English architects, four dungeons are readily shown to the traveler, which are intended for refractory wives and sulky concubines.

It is never my purpose, wantonly, to invade the sanctuary of domestic privacy, but, as the following narrative has appeared in print more than once, I feel warranted in repeating it as a good illustration of harem life, and will also vouch for its authenticity. Some years since, an English practi-

tioner, formerly attached to Lord Byron as his private physician, at present a resident of this city, married a most beautiful Greek lady. Owing to gross improprieties on her part, a separation ensued, whereupon she immediately attached herself to the harem of an old Pasha, who had long been fascinated by her beauty. So passionately enamored became the Turk, that, when appointed ambassador to France, the honor conferred was mingled with regret at the separation it implied. "No heir had thus far crowned their union, but, tempted by the thought of the valuable present bestowed on the happy mother on such interesting occasions, before his departure he hinted a false piece of intelligence, calculated to fill her master with joy.

To be brief, a new-born child was procured, all the necessary maternal symptoms counterfeited, and short had been his sojourn in Paris, when a messenger arrived, announcing the birth of a son and heir. The courier returned to Constantinople loaded with presents for the Greek, and the imposition bade fair to pass current, when a feeble old eunuch, who had become acquainted with the minutest details, threatened to reveal all to his master. Bribes were ineffectual; the faithful servant was above corruption; she therefore sent for him to her private bath and there strangled him with her own hands. These circumstances were too atrocious to remain long concealed; bruited about in the capital, they soon reached the ears of the Pasha. Post haste he returned home on a leave of absence, and—discovering the fiend, methinks most of my readers will say—not a bit of it; in the patriarchal language employed by Abraham to Isaac, she was coolly ordered to take herself off. The authorities, so far from avenging the death of the eunuch, soon had the delicate task of examining, but never deciding, a case on the docket of fair Greek versus Pasha, for the restoration of jewels given to her by the latter in his uxorious days. So much for Turkish justice.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

SAINT LOUIS.—MISSOURI LANDS.—SLAVERY.—KANSAS. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Perhaps never in the "annals of the West" has the tide of emigration come nearer a flood than it has the present season. Every hotel in St. Louis is crowded. Hardly one of them but has had to turn off applicants for rooms during the past week. Several ways this is accounted for—the state of navigation through the winter is the principal cause of the present rise in the tide. St. Louis has one evidence of the energy and wisdom of its "merchant princes"—it has larger factories and more magnificent business than dwelling houses. Would it were so in Louisville!

St. Louis is (politically) a free soil city. The Democrat, which a year since would have repelled the imputation of such a thing as a libel and an insult, is now an out-spoken and defiant unconditional emancipationist. Nor do the Republican or Leader, organs of the other wings of the party, denounce or even sneer at the positions of the Democrat. The fact is slavery is practically extinct in St. Louis city and county. With one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, there are but three thousand slaves; and one thousand of those are outside the city. An address, signed by Atchison, Stringfellow, and others, is finding its way and rousing a storm of indignation throughout Missouri. It states that the question "free or slave State" in Kansas was never an issue. And yet the people say that appeals were made to them, contributions were levied, armed bands were marched over the borders, blue lodges were formed and secret oaths taken "on the altar of Democracy," all to accomplish an openly avowed object—to keep the free State men out of the Territory and make it a slave State. But Atchison says this never was the issue. "The National Democracy," says the address, "call on the Whig and Democrat, slavery and anti-slavery, to unite under the Democratic banner."

Well, the people of Missouri say they have been duped—that's all. They think there has been treason in the camp; that Atchison, Stringfellow, & Co. have tricked them—trifled with them—sold the South and its interests for a mess of pottage. Whether this general opinion is right or wrong, this deponent saith not.

There will be a great sale of swamp lands in Randolph county, Mo., on the first Monday of April next. The lands are the county seat. These were lands donated to the county by the General Government. The lands were not, strictly speaking, swamps. Very little expense would drain them and make them valuable. There is not the least doubt but these lands will be worth \$6 an acre in six years from now. They will sell, it is thought, at from ten cents to eighty cents, on time—counting a chance for a spec. There are still large bodies of land on the south of the Missouri unentered. There are fortunes yet to be made in this great State.

The crops last year were miserable, especially in some portions of the State. In Franklin and up to the Osage there is actual suffering from the short corn crops.

Well, after all they say of this opening empire on which the star of glory dawns, Old Kentucky for me. JOTTER.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—A Wife Charged with Applying Chloroform to her Husband.—A very curious and mysterious affair took place this morning in the Twelfth ward. About 4 o'clock the residents in Lawrence street were startled by loud cries of "Police!" "Police!" Windows were raised in every direction, and officer Earnest, hurrying to the spot, found that the cries were uttered by a man named John Hinkle, living at No. 1 Lawrence street. The officer upon entering the house was informed by the author of all the noise, that his wife had attempted to apply chloroform to him in his sleep, and he insisted upon having her arrested. The officer was melted by the cries of the children, and the anguish of the woman, and he declined making an arrest at that time. After daylight a warrant was procured, and Mrs. Hinkle was arrested, and taken to the Aldermen Devlin for a hearing.

The husband was examined, and testified that he went home about 2 o'clock this morning, and went to bed. About two hours afterwards he awoke, and found that his wife was holding a roll of cotton or rags, which had been saturated with something, to his nose. He seized her hand and snatched the cotton from her. He stated, too, that a bottle containing chloroform was afterwards found in the house.

Dr. J. D. O'Neil, druggist, at the corner of Fifth and Coates streets, was sworn, and testified that Mrs. Hinkle had purchased chloroform at his store last night.

Dr. Bethell testified that he had examined the roll alleged to have been taken from the defendant, and found that they had been saturated with turpentine and oil only.

Mrs. Hinkle was held in \$2,000 bail to answer. The affair is involved in much mystery. Mrs. Hinkle bore a good character, but she lived very unhappily with her husband. The latter is the proprietor of a refectory under the Red Lion tavern, in Second street, below Noble. The transaction has created no little excitement in the neighborhood in which it happened.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

GARRICK AND KEAN.—Edmund Kean was a great favorite of Mrs. Garrick, the widow of the celebrated actor. Whenever it was desirable that a new performer at Drury Lane should make a hit, the committee used to bring the venerable old lady out to her private box, to say he reminded her of David Garrick, and thus, by the round of the papers, accordingly. In the case of Kean she spoke more wisely. He did remind her of her husband, and was nearer to him by many degrees than any actor she had ever seen, although both agreed he could not play Alibi Druggist. Once in conversation he complained to her that the papers made terrible mistakes as to his conceptions of character, readings, points, and other peculiarities.

"These people," said he, "don't understand their business; they give me credit where I make no effort to deserve it, and they pass over the passages on which I have bestowed the most care and attention. They think, because my style is new and appears natural, that I don't study, and talk about the sudden impulse of genius. There is no such thing as impulsive acting; all is studied beforehand. A man may act better or worse on a particular night from particular circumstances, but the conception is the same. I have done all these things a thousand times in country theaters, and perhaps better, before I was recognized as a great London actor, and have been loudly applauded; but the sound never reached as far as London." "You should write your own criticisms," replied the old lady; "David always did so!"—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Pro Bono Publico.*—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Blisters, Corns, Bells, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scriven & Devoe, agents for New Albany. ap2 j&bbed&wewoly

M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor, 450 Jefferson st., opposite Owen's Hotel.

H. & J. DEPPEN, Merchant Tailors, 489 Main st., 3 doors below Fifth.

WE are now receiving by express an elegant and complete stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Consisting of: Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of the latest and most approved styles, and to suit the demand for every shade, color, and variety, of the finest quality, for all of which we are prepared to execute orders on the shortest notice promptly and on reasonable terms.

A select stock of Ready-made Clothing, of our own manufacture, which will be sold at reduced prices. Also, a reasonable and handsome assortment of Furnishing Goods and every thing pertaining to Gentlemen's wear.

Thankful for past favors, we cannot but assure our patrons and the public generally that our increased stock has induced us to import a heavier stock than we ever had the pleasure of exhibiting before, which upon examination the most fastidious will be pleased to admit. m24 b&j12

COAL! COAL! WE have a large supply of superior PITTSBURGH COAL for sale at the lowest market price. It is a superior article for Blacksmithing purposes. Give us a call. Office a few doors below Third on south side of Jefferson street. m21 j&b12 BRAWNER & VAUGHAN.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE, And the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances, proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our countrymen who are afflicted with the various ailments of the stomach and liver.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grand aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION. The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else, unless you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

Sole Proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Pharmacists and Chemists, PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by W. SPRINGER & BROS., Market st., bet. Third and Fourth streets, BELL, TALBOT, & CO., 483 Market st., near Fourth, and by all Druggists. m20 j&bbed&wewoly

COAL! COAL! COAL! THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Office also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. mar 3 j&b12m JOS. ROBB.

STILL THEY COME! SHELL OYSTERS. 2,100 Prince's Bay Oysters in a day.

THE Shell, very fine and delicious, just received by American Express this morning. Also, 10 dozen Jack Snipe in most superior order at JOHN CAWEN & CO'S, WALKER'S EXCHANGE. m21 j&b6

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. When a stricture exists, and the danger of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and shorten the life of the patient.

CITY ORDINANCES, & C

AN ORDINANCE, Fixing the price of a License for vehicles running within the city of Louisville, for profit or hire, or that may be used by the owner for his own hauling. For Hacks and Wagons not having more than two work beasts, five dollars each; For Wagons having more than two work beasts, eight dollars; For Drays and Carts having one work beast, five dollars; For Drays and Carts having more than one work beast, eight dollars; For Omnibuses having more than two work beasts, twelve dollars; For Omnibuses having more than two work beasts, twenty dollars.

Before the license shall issue for a vehicle, the owner shall execute bond with security in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the safe delivery of all articles entrusted to him or his driver, to be carried in such vehicle, and of all persons which he may undertake to carry; and ordinance No. 300 is hereby repealed.

D. T. MONSARRAT, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. D. L. BEATTY, P. B. A. O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A. Approved March 21, 1857. m25 d&j&b JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors—Public Pumps. SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, up to 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, March 28th, 1857, to repair and keep in order the public pumps in the city of Louisville, for the term of five years, according to the requirements of ordinance No. 136. Usual security required. JOHN BARBEE, Mayor. Mayor's Office, March 24, 1857.—m25 j&b4

Proposed Amendment to the City Charter. RESOLVED by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That at the next general election in the city of Louisville a poll shall be opened for taking the sense of the qualified voters of said city, as to the propriety of so amending the charter of said city as to require all persons to pay their poll-tax before they shall be allowed to vote in any election for city officers.

D. T. MONSARRAT, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. D. L. BEATTY, P. B. A. O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A. Approved March 21st, 1857. m25 j&b6 JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

ELECTION NOTICE. An election will be held as required by the Charter at the usual places of voting, for the choice of Mayor and city officers, on Saturday, April 4, 1857, and the following persons are appointed to conduct the same:

First Ward—Judges, John Connel and A. J. Powers; Clerk, J. A. Krack; Sheriff, E. Shelcutt. Second Ward—Judges, J. P. Gailbret and M. Pyles; Clerk, W. G. Dinwiddie; Sheriff, J. D. Selwyn.

Third Ward—Judges, W. Lynn and J. J. Wilman; Clerk, John M. Vaughan; Sheriff, E. S. Ratcliff. Fourth Ward—Judges, John M. Stephens and Henry Mercer; Clerk, Chas. E. Thomas; Sheriff, Flem. Wright.

Fifth Ward—Judges, Sam'l Matlack and Jere Diller; Clerk, J. P. Thomson; Sheriff, F. M. Atkinson. Sixth Ward—Judges, Jos. Clement and S. H. Bullen; Clerk, Geo. Megowan; Sheriff, Thomas Frazer.

Seventh Ward—Judges, W. S. Wilson and K. P. Thixton; Clerk, O. H. Stratton; Sheriff, Henry Salisbury. Eighth Ward—Judges, A. W. Waller and Henry J. Billings; Clerk, P. M. Victor; Sheriff, Dan'l Butterfield.

Portland—Judges, W. S. Butterfield and W. Shane; Clerk, B. Roleson; Sheriff, John Scott. The polls will be opened at 7 and closed at 6 o'clock, on said day. JOHN BARBEE, Mayor. Mayor's Office, March 24, 1857. m25 j&b td

Election Notice—Amendments to Charter. In pursuance of an order from the General Council, a poll will be opened on Saturday, April 4th, 1857 (at the time of voting for City officers), to take the sense of qualified voters of Louisville on the various proposed amendments of the City Charter.

Each amendment must be voted upon separately. The ballots are to be prepared according to the following form as required by ordinance:

Mayor—..... City Attorney—..... Assessor—..... Auditor—..... Alderman—..... Treasurer—..... Common Councilman—..... Common Councilman—..... Tax Collector—..... Railroad Tax Collector—..... Street Inspector—..... Trustee of Public Schools—.....

For (Amendment to City Charter in reference to collection of taxes, and election of collectors.)

Against (Amendment to City Charter to repeal the pay of Councilmen.)

For (Amendment to City Charter in reference to issue of Scrip or Warrants.)

Against (Amendment to City Charter as to qualification of voters.) JOHN BARBEE, Mayor. Mayor's Office, March 24th, 1857. m25 j&b td

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY CHARTER.

RESOLVED by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Legislature of Kentucky, with the concurrence of a majority of the qualified voters of said city voting thereon at the general election in April, 1857, are hereby requested to repeal so much of the Charter of said city as relates to the number and mode of electing City and Railroad Tax Collectors, and adopt in lieu thereof a general clause granting to the Council authority to regulate this department of the city government as will best advance the general interest, and also to enact such ordinances as may be necessary to enforce the collection of taxes.

2d. To repeal so much of section 9 article 3 of the City Charter as relates to the pay of members of the General Council.

3d. Also to amend said Charter by adding an additional section, granting to the General Council authority to issue warrants as evidence of debt against the city, and repeal so much of said Charter as now prohibits this from being done.

R. F. BAIRD, J. A. GILLISS, W. T. WEAVER, Committee. D. T. MONSARRAT, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. D. L. BEATTY, P. B. A. O. H. STRATTAN, C. B. A. Approved March 14, 1857. m17 d&j&Ap3 JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.

Partnership Notice. MR. MILTON MCKNIGHT, late of New Orleans, has become associated with us in the Grocery and Commission business, dating from the 1st inst. The style of the firm will hereafter be GATES, WOOD, & MCKNIGHT. Memphis, Feb. 10, 1857. GATES & WOOD.

S. M. GATES..... M. WOOD..... M. MCKNIGHT. GATES, WOOD, & MCKNIGHT.

Grocery, Produce, and Commission Merchants, NO. 3 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS.

AGENTS Hazard Powder Company; Colliers' White Lead and Oil Company, St. Louis; and for sale of Liverpool Salt. m23 b3

Boy Wanted. A SMART active boy, from thirteen to sixteen years of age, to assist in a store and run of errands. Inquire of [redacted] C. PROAL, 70 Third street. m24 b3

